#### Will It Always Be So ?

Mr. John BRIGHT recently delivered an elaborately sulogistic speech on the United States of America. Referring to a visit ade to this country by Mr. POTTER and to what that gentleman did not see here, he

" He did not see one Emperor. He did not see an Emperor or m Supress, or Kings, or Queens, or Imperial or Royal Princes or Princeses."

Will it always remain thus? Will it always be so that an Englishman visiting these United States will not see "one Em-

Or shall we have ULYSSES I., with Col. PARD GRANT strutting up and down as rince Imperial?

This question is likely to be settled by the mext election of President. If Gen. GRANT a elected to a third term, there is too much reason to apprehend that it would result in determined effort to establish an empire, and that such an attempt, if defeated, would the the land in blood.

The Next Republican State Convention. Probably there will be a sharp contest at the next State Convention between the GRANT and anti-GRANT factions.

The delegates from New York to Republican National Conventions are nominally osen by State Conventions. Nevertheless, according to usage, these national delegates are really selected by the delegates who attend the State Conventions from the neveral Congress districts. In fact, therefore, the delegates to the National Conven-Mons, with the exception of the two from the State at large, have always been designated by the representatives of the Congress districts at the State Conventions, sach district acting independently of the others. Persons who have attended Republican State Conventions in the years when delegates to National Conventions were shosen will recollect that the State Conventions were practically broken up into thirty-three district Conventions while this part of the business was transacted.

This practice in New York has twice exerted great influence in the selection of the nominee for President. At the first national Convention of the Republican party, held at Philadelphia in 1856, New York had no home candidate for the Presidency. Therefore no test was applied in the election of delegates so the nominating Convention. It was different in 1860. Gov. SEWARD was the favorte of the great mass of the party in the btate. Nevertheless, there was an active and fearless opposition to his nomination. which embraced such men as HORACE GREE-LEY, JAMES S. WADSWORTH, WILLIAM CUL-LEN BRYANT, and DAVID DUDLEY FIELD. The delegates to the National Convention were selected in the mode above stated. They were, in substance, instructed by a resolution of the State Convention to support Gov. SEWARD. They all voted for him at Chicago, but rather more than one-quarter of the delegates talked against him and worked against him all the time, and this

was why he failed to get the nomination. There was no division of sentiment in the regular Republican State Conventions of New York in 1864, 1868, and 1872, in regard to the Presidential nominee. It WAS LINCOLN in 1864, GRANT in 1868, and GRANT again in 1872. It was quite otherwise at the State Convention of 1876. The supporters of Mr. Conkling were largely in the majority, but Mr. BLAINE had a strong following, while Mr. Bristow and Mr. WHEELER had a small sprinkling among the delegates. The delegates to the National Convention were chosen in the usual way. About twenty of the seventy heart and most of them openly opposed to Mr. Conkling's nomination. A resolution partially instructing the delegation to support him at Cincinnati, was carried, after a warm debate in the State Convention, but In the face of a negative vote of more than gest themselves. ie-fourth of the members. Though all the Belegates to the National Convention voted for Mr. Conkling, except Mr. George Wil-LIAM CURTIS, nearly one-third of them freely avowed their opposition to his nomination.

This blasted all hopes of his success. Whether the Republican opponents of Gen. GRANT in New York will have skill and sourage enough to wage much of a battle gainst the third term policy at the State Convention for choosing delegates to Chica-Po. remains to be determined.

## The True Defenders of Religion.

The religious papers of the Presbyterian Church have treated the TALMAGE case in the cowardly and compromising way which is characteristic of such journals. They want to satisfy all parties, and are ready to Bacrifice truth and consistency to do it.

As a class, the religious papers are time servers, and such influence as they have is used to dampen the arder and weaken the pause of earnest and straightforward men who have the courage to attack abuses in the churches and work for a reformation. They are a drawback to real religious progress, they fight men of straw when they aght at all, and try to soothe protest and inquiry by the opiates of religious sentimentalism. Let the sore alone, for by probing it you will hurt somebody and agitate

the denomination, is their cry. We cannot wonder, therefore, that many Intelligent men in the churches have no respect for these papers, and look on them as a bar to religious growth. Some of them, the President of a leading New England college, for instance, will not read a religious journal at all, and are free in their sondemnation of them for their intellectual weakness and lack of moral courage. In the case of BEECHER, with one commendable exception, the Congregational papers were afraid to have any opinions at all, or tried to cover up his crimes and prevent a

fair and thorough investigation. The Rev. Mr. SHERWOOD of the Presbyterian Church, in discussing the trial of TALMAGE, has had the courage to express the very general sentiment of men who like bruth better than cant, regarding what he very properly calls "our comparatively feeble and shackled religious weeklies." Presbyterian paper, speaking of the efforts of those clergymen who thought that for the honor of their denomination and of religion the moral character of TAL-MAGE needed investigation and vindication -as beyond a question it did and does-advised them to let the matter alone. They would be "excused," it said, "from probeeding further," lest they should "drive away peace and harmony and the brooding

Against such cant and evasion as this, Mr. SHERWOOD makes a manly and unan- espacity of turning out writing of a fair

swerable protest. "It is sheer presumption," he says, "to suppose that a case involving the honor of religion, the character of the Christian ministry, and the moral principles of Gon's universe, will be quietly suppressed." The religious papers underrate the intelligence and good sense of their readers when they resort to such tricks to salve over flagrant offences and hide them from sight.

But that is their usual compromising way; and therefore, as Mr. Sherwood remarks of the religious newspaper press, "its policy and principles scarcely affect the religious thought and life of to-day, while the daily secular press is fast taking its place, and gaining the ears and the hearts of the people." The great questions of religion and those which concern its faithful presentation and exemplification by churches and ministers, must get their honest discussion in journals which are called secular rather than those which assume to be religious.

Mr. Sherwood is wiser than many ministers, or at least more frank, in thus publicly acknowledging the powerful ally the Church has in a daily newspaper which performs its duty in the defence of true religion, and in the exposure and castigation of those who would bring it into reproach. We want no religious newspapers, so called, to embitter denominational controversies, and stifle all efforts at reform and progress, while they purvey religious sentimentalism and avoid the questions which are disturbing men's minds in this period of religious inquiry. Daily newspapers controlled by true religious principles, and with the courage to defend them, are what is demanded.

Such journals, as Mr. Sherwood declares. are "imperilling the very existence of our comparatively feeble and shackled religious

weeklies.'

#### Literature as a Business.

Why a young man should not take to writing as deliberately and hopefully as to pleading, doctoring, brokering, or selling tape, is a question which no wise father of a family would have thought worth discussing a generation ago. A perfect avalanche of saws, gibes, precedents, and instances would have silenced the reckless propounder of such a paradox. Literature itself is full of slurs on the literary calling. and it may be that home truths did once leak out through some of these smart sayings. But really all the hackneyed jests and current impressions on the subject have no more pertinence to the existing facts, no more reflect the actual state of things in England or America, than a last century's school book displays the present data of geography or astronomy. Literature, regarded not as a high art but as a business, not as a bypath of diversion but as the main road to a livelihood, deserves the serious heed of circumspect and moneymaking men. They will find that while it offers no great prizes, it opens for the present a better chance of a steady and moderate competence than any of the so-called learned professions, and even should it become as overstocked as they are, will always present some signal advantages.

There is nothing so justly dear to the Philistine heart, that is to say, to the sober, long-headed, solvent man who keeps accounts, and pays his bills, as the prospect of speedy, regular, and fairly adequate returns for labor. If he could be made to se that such rewards are now the really distinctive attraction of the literary vocation, we may be sure he would content himself in a growing number of cases with defraying for his sons the cost of a college education, and would decline to shoulder the further outfit of a medical or forensic novitiate. There are signs that in England, at all events, the typical parent, who has heretofore regarded literature as a blind alley, frequented by the idle and dissolute of both sexes, will shortly be awakened to the veritable state of things. Some papers, for instance, lately printed in Blackwood's Magazine, and an article published the other day in the Nineteenth Century by JAMES PAYN, by no means unknown to the readers of novels and chatty essays, have specially aimed to enlighten the middle-class Briton as to as a source of permanent income. Some of their data and conclusions may be conned with equal benefit on this side of the Atlantic, for the slight qualifications imposed by the difference of conditions will at once sug-

It is misleading, as Mr. PAYN points out to talk about the literary calling, if by the term we mean to postulate, as a pre requisite of success, any loud or urgent call in that direction. It is quite unnecessary for a man to feel any irrepressible bent toward writing in order to win from his pen quite as good a living as law or physic yields to the majority of its practitioners. The notion that you cannot sit down to write without a touch of the divine afflatus was invented by amateurs, who probably found it irksome to keep up by hard work a reputation gained by some happy accident. Equally preposterous is the notion that good literary work cannot be done for money, as if this form of mental energy were alone dead to the great stimulus, and as if you could not hear the jingle of a big fee in the best speeches uttered in the law courts, and see the hope of a Bishop's lawn in some of the best sermons ever written. It may be that a consummate work of art is not evoked by the mere prospect of a pecuniary reward, although there is something to be said or both sides of that question; but it is certain that good pay will bring out a fair degree of excellence-what is known, in fact, as skilled labor-just as promptly from the writer as from the surgeon or the advocate or the mechanic. As to the fancied need of pereditary aptitude, the truth is that a elever boy can be trained to almost anything, while an ordinary boy will not do one thing much better than another. In all channels of man's activity it is habit, practice, that is the parent of dexterity, and, con trary to the old opinion, literature is probably the field in which habit is most potent It is, indeed, more than half a century since literature could be truly spoken of as

a good stick, but a poor crutch. There are now enlisted in English and American jour nalism (including the daily and weekly newspapers and the magazines) tens of thousands of educated persons whose work is as persistent, as punctual, and as re munerative as that of the average toiler in the other liberal professions; and who maintain their households, bring up their children, pay their servants and their taxes, with as much forehandedness and economy as the most reputable grocer or ironmonger in the land. We have but to scan a little closely such a phenomenon as the daily press of London or of New York to perceive that this astonishing outcome of cooperative energy implies an immense staff of employees reasonably qualified as regards range of acquirement and efficiency of excression, but from whom, more than from the members of any other profession, unremitting industry, and the punctilious completion of tasks at a given moment, are per emptorily required. The very quality makes them useful to an editor, viz., t

quality at an hour's within a prescribed time, is of the best of guarantees that the writer will not willingly be idle, and will seldom miss employment. The existence of such a capacity implies previous habit, whose obvious conditions must have been resolution and opportunity. A good deal is said in New York, as well as in London, about editors being blind to the worth of unknown authors, which, if true, would be tantamount to calling them blind to their own interests; that is to say, incompetent. As Mr. PAYN suggests, it would be as reasonable to accuse a recruiting sergeant of passing by the stout, six-foot fellows who wish to enlist with him, and for each of whom he gets head money. No doubt one particular sergeant may be drunk or asleep, a dolt or a prig, and it might be possible to name such cases in New York; but, in that event, the literary recruit has only to apply next door. Such instances of incapacity, however, would, as a rule, be looked for rather among the conductors of monthly magazines than among the editors of newspapers, for the obvious reason that the latter must soon expose their incapacity by ruining the concern. It was to some half a dozen of the former category that JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL is said to have sent, not long ago, by way of an experiment, one of his best short poems as an anonymous contribution. The verses were invariably declined with thanks, whereas we affirm with confidence that a short prose article treating with knowledge and spirit some topic of present interest would not have been rejected by half a dozen newspapers.

As we have said, the literary business is

recommended to young men by some decisive advantages. In the first place, it requires no pecuniary capital. Far from exacting the fees and the heavy preliminary charges of other professions, a few pennies expended in pens, ink, and paper will suffice. Neither does the youthful aspirant find his course blocked so impregnably by vested interests and prescriptive rights, such as lawyers and doctors of a certain standing seem to acquire in the business of their profession. A lawyer has learned the family secrets, knows the business, keeps the private papers of his client, while a physican's hold over his patients is even more tenacious. In literature, on the other hand, and especially in the broad, vital, and all-absorbing arteries of journalism, there is more pulsation, circulation, a more ready displacement of one man by a better man, a more eager indraught of fresh blood and prompt sloughing off of worn-out tissue. These are permanent and characteristic features; but just now, for the epoch happens to be one of transition, there is a peculiarly bright prospect for a young man of first-rate education and abilities in journalism. Good as the best newspaper work in London or New York already is-how good it is those can appreciate who compare it with the flimsy work done for the Edinburgh Review in the day of JEFFREY and BROUGHAM, or with any of the papers of the Tattler, Spectator, Rambler, &c., except the very best essays of Addison, Steele, and JOHNSON-still it might undoubtedly be better, as Mr. PAYN hints, if our writers knew a little more of science, history, and general contemporary politics.

#### Mr. Weaver's Scheme.

Just before Congress adjourned for the holidays, Mr. WEAVER introduced into the House a bill to pay each private soldier, on-commissioned officer, sailor, teamster, and musician mustered into the service of the United States during the war of the rebellion, the difference in value between gold coin and the paper currency which he actually received for his pay.

Now, the soldiers and sailors during the war were paid in the same sort of money that passed among all other citizens, the same that was received and paid by merchants and mechanics, by rich and poor, by the civilian employees of the Government as well as the military. There is no groundwork of grievance, therefore, for this bill to

rest on, no wrong to be righted. This bill would place a crushing burden on The classes which it includes numbered millions of men; and as gold for a long time ranged above 150, and for a considerable time above 200, the enormous amount of money that would be required to pay the great armies over again may be imagined. To this outlay must be added the cierical and other expenses of distributing the money. A bureau would have to be organized for this purpose; and the machinery for preparing and examining evidence would be vast and costly.

It is true that since the introduction of this bill petitions have been circulated and largely signed in its favor, and it is expected that after the holidays these petitions will deluge Congress. But it remains true that until the proposition was made to them. the soldiers did not ask for it. Those who sign the petitions put themselves in a faise light. They have always been proud that their war services were not rendered for a money equivalent; they have not taken the position of greedy applicants to Congress. Some, no doubt, sign these petitions on the careless theory that they may as well have the money if Congressmen offer it.

Some Congressmen are foolish enough to support a scheme of this kind; but it is almost impossible that it can ever become an operative law.

## Mr. Niblo's Bequest.

If Mr. Ninto's large bequest to the library of the Young Men's Christian Association is expended after a wise and liberal plan, it may be made the means of vastly increasing the power for good of that organization. These associations are doubtless of service in some ways to the young men who belong to them, and those who come within their influence. They look after the sick among their members when they need help or conolation, and their visiting committees are always ready with timely advice. They also are useful in obtain. g employment for young men of whom they approve, and they provide reading rooms which are more or less frequented. Then they have prayer

meetings and lectures. But it cannot be denied that the majority of young men, even those of good character and pretty correct lives, do not hanker after such privileges as the Young Men's Christian Association offers them. If they wish to attend religious services, they can get them in the churches; and they may not care for the sort of society they would meet at the Association. They do not like to be classed with the men who, they may think, make a show of their plety, and who are so anxious about other people's souls. They would rather be thought good fellows, who nake no pretence to being better than their neighbors, and who do not try to set them right by admonitions and exhortations. In heir hours of leisure they crave relaxation, or seek the improvement of their minds, and hey prefer to meet their friends at some ther place than a prayer meeting at the

oung Men's Christian Association. It happens, therefore, that this organizaon is far from popular among the class for

full, the militia regiments attract thousands of spirited young men, and the Mercantile Library and Cooper Union are extensively frequented; but young men are very generally averse to the Christian Association, though it has such fine quarters and is so

zealous to do them good. If, however, the Young Men's Christian Association shall employ the generous bequest of Mr. NIBLO to found a free library, which shall contain the sort of books young men like to read, it will find them crowding its halls. But it must not be selected after some narrow and conventional religious standard, with any purpose of religious instruction, nor with a timid dread of including in it something to which objection may be taken because it is not to the tastes of every minister and deacon, or does not sufficiently harmonize with the orthodox notions which prevail in the Association. It will not be largely used, and will fail to benefit the class Mr. NIBLO had in view in his bequest unless it is a library of general literature, which shall take its place alongside of that splendid institution, the Boston Public Library, the like of which we have not in New York.

The large sum given by Mr. Niblo, expended by a liberal and judicious librarian, is sufficient to get the Young Men's Christian Association a library which will at once take rank with the best libraries in the country; and when it has been collected and the demand for its books becomes extensive there will be no lack of further additions to

its funds from other wealthy benefactors. But the ideas which govern its selection must be larger and broader than the notions of some of the lights of the Association regarding what constitutes genuine religion, and what is proper reading for young men. It is a rare chance to establish a library which shall prove of inestimable advantage to the city, and we hope it will be improved by the exercise of a large-minded discretion.

#### To be Received Like an Emperor.

Gen. GRANT is to have a right royal reception in Cuba. The Governor-General has ordered the preparation of sumptuous apartments for his occupancy, all at the expense of the Spanish Government.

It was said at first that Gen. GRANT would spend the winter in Mexico; then followed the announcement that he would go to Cubs

It is not strange that Gen. GRANT should prefer Cuba to Mexico. The local suggestions and associations of Mexico could not be congenial to his thoughts. The fate of the usurping Emperor MAXIMILIAN would be brought to mind, and the question might occur to him: If such was the tragic fate of this usurper in Mexico, what would mine be, were I to don the imperial purple, in the United States, where the love of liberty is

Chicago appears to be earnestly engaged just now in the production of inventors, and turns them out with surprising regularity. The last is Dr. THEOPHILE LECREVISSE, and his invention, though not yet completed, is a city set under a glass cover after the fashion of a cheese. This city will be a mile square; the houses will be painted with a preparation called salamandrine to preserve them from fire; the temperature will be kept all the year round at 70° Fahrenheit, and the horses will be shod in rubber so as not to make any noise. It will cost an individual only \$1,000 a year to live in this delightful place, including a ticket to the theatre once a week; and each inhabitant will enjoy the privilege of sitting under the shade of a grove of orange trees and listening to the cor-poration orchestra of fifty skilled musicians. Food will be supplied to the citizens in a con-centrated form, the projector promising even that it shall be possible for a man to carry his dinner in his waistcoat pocket, and to swallow his breakfast and kiss his wife good-by simultaneously in the morning. Pulmonary affections, it is presumed, will not stand the ghost of a chance in this city; and, indeed, it is doubtful if the city itself stands a chance much greater

The arrival in Baltimore of eleven passengers and crew of the lost steamship Borussia who, having embarked from the wreck in a small boat, were picked up by a bark, gives hope that others of the one hundred and fifty persons supposed to be lost may have been rescued while similarly adrift. If picked up by craft bound for distant or out of the way ports. it might be many weeks before intelligence of them could be had.

The British Consuls in China give a joint and prolonged howl in the current "Commercial Reports" over the unpleasant fact that Ameri can cotton goods are driving the sized goods of Manchester out of the market. The Chinese, as the London Echo expresses it, being themselves masters in adulterating tea and silk, are not fools enough to buy glue for cotton. Though American drills are much dearer than English. the port of Chefoo imported but 14,673 pieces of English drill last year, and 58,108 pieces of American; it imported 871 pieces of English sheeting, and 59,943 of American. Like results have occurred at Hankow and Ningpo. For the sake of American manufacturers their Lancashire rivals should continue to size.

The relation of butter to high art was demonstrated a few years since by Mrs. BROOKS the Arkansas sculptor in butter, who modelled a head from the soft material; but it had been shown some centuries earlier by another sculptor, MICHAEL ANGELO, who, as a youth, once carved an animal out of butter at his patron's table, to the great wonder of the guests. The restnetic affinities of butter are now again oming to the public view on the question whether it ought to be artificially tinted; or which issue the colorists and non-colorists are fighting each other in farmers' clubs, dairy fairs, and elsewhere, with a zeal equalled by two nestile schools in painting. In one of these clubs during the past week, after a bitter conflict, a vote was passed that no dairy fair ought to give a prize to colored butter. The public in general would go as far as that, or further. Doubtless most of the dyes are no deleterious; bu no buyer can tell whether the coloring matter is good or bad. Cheese has ong been stained with annotto; and visitors to the dairy fair saw encouraging prominence given to the display of substances for coloring butter. The natural color of good butter is good enough, and it is honest.

This time it is in a central New York village that the woman's pistol rings out. She shoots her father and then herself. On Friday the sound was heard in Providence, where a woman who had aimed a bullet at her former admirer tried to put one in her own brain. On Thursday it startled residents of Washington, and a Senator's son was the intended victim.

From the Phila lelphin T At high noon on the 4th of March, 1881, Mr. At high moon on the 4th of sharen, 1881, Mr. Hayes, that peop pisper on the White House stage, yields up that sceptre of power which he has played with as a child plays with squares and cutes, knowing nothing of their meaning. What is left for him? He is despised by the Democrats and patied by the Republicans, and both will be glad to hid him a long farewell. He will return to Freinont, sergel in his own mental wakhness, and Fremont, serene in his own mental weakness, and without healthy attrition with the world, he will grad: ally less the little worldly wisdom he has learned here and relapse into doing silicness, telling over the things hat only he will remember of his vacillating and triffic administration. Dressed in his black clothe nicely greased and turned under at the ends, his hands gloved and carrying a gold headed came, he will go daily to the village Post Office for his mail, and dieser with the marketman on his way over the price of fresh meat for the monday dinner. People outside of Washington hove very little tilea with what little respect Mr. Hayra is regarded among these who know him. The mention of his name generally produces a soule. All look by would house the sofil it was started. The clubs are the happy day when he leaves the White House.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPIS.

The cabinet crisis in France has reached a satisfactory settlement. M. de Freye net has succeeded in forming a Cabinet, which promises to be more lasting than Cabinets merally are in France. The reason for this supposttion is that none of the members con posing it is either a prominent man or an old politician. All are new statesmen, and Freyclent, who is a very able and strong-minded, practical man will probably have it all his own way. The fact that both Gambetta and Bismarck seem to be pleased with the composition of the new Cabinet pernaps, the best proof of its solidity. Gambetta had most cordial interviews with both Grevy and Freyeinet, while Prince Hoheplohe the German Ambassador in Paris, publicly expressed the well wishes of the German Government toward France and the ow Cabinet. From Rome, too, tidings of correction through the Papal Nuncio, which must have

Protestant. The close of the old year and the beginning of the new being always a time for fistivities and the interchange of social courtes; a throughout the whole of Europe, politics I ive been at a standstill during the week, and even the other branches of public life showed very little animation. As a matter of course, the severity of the winter has a great deal to do with this, as it compels the mass of the people to spend their holidays at home with their frmilies, instead of participating in public amusements. streets of Paris have been so blockaded with snow for weeks past that the authorities had recourse to portable engines for melting it. But the process seems to be very expensive. The authorities have found out that it takes forty pounds of coal to melt a ton of snow.

been all the more encouraging as I regainet is a

The severity of the weather should have insured great success to an institution like the Cercle des Patineurs, yet it appears that even this concern has not been very fortunate, partly because the thermometer marks 12° below zero and everybody prefers to sit in front of his fireplace, and partly because the cold threw the working classes of Paris into profound distress, and fashionable society thinks it is not advisable to display much gayety under such circumstances. During the empire, and even during Louis Philippe's reign, fashionable society did not care much about poor persons, assuming that the Government had to take care of them. But the existing Republican regime has changed their views in this respect. It should not be supposed, however, that rich and fashionable persons have grown more patriotic. They are

simply afraid of bread and fuel riots. The famous anti-divorce preacher, Father Didon, of whose success THE SUN spoke some weeks ago, has suddenly ceased his sermons at the Church of St. Philippe du Roule. The Paris correspondent of the Whitehall Review accounts

for the fact in the following way:

As for Father Didon, he was in the most friendly way requested to postpone for the moment preaching any further on the question of divorce, not at all because, as most of the Paris and other papers amounce, his ideas were considered too liberal and rather dangerous, but merely because a cortain leading Paris journal, which shall be mameless, but which is edited by a Jew, had violently taken the poor Dominican under its protection, and was using him as a reclame? That a Jew should pose before the public as the pattern of Christian teaching was rather too much, and Cardinal Guibert was of this way of thinking. This, and only this, is the secret of the sudden cessation of Father Didon's elequent sermons. The proof that the Church does not disapprove of his teaching is shown in the fact that he will begin again during Lent to preach at the Church of the Trinite on exactly the same subject and in exactly the same subject and in exactly the same subject and in exactly the same subject will have been eliminated.

Sardou's tew piece. "Daniel Bochat." now in for the fact in the following way:

Sardou's 1 cw piece, "Daniel Rochat," now in rehearsal at the Theatre Français, continues to be the subject of public gossip, because neither Coquelin nor Sarah Bernhardt has a part in it. This fact is interpreted in different ways, but Sardou himself says that the only true explanation of it is that there is no character in the plece suitable for either. The right of adapting this play for the English stage was purchased by Mr. Bancroft, and for the United States by the old English publishing house of Samuel French. Sardou is to receive \$10,000 from th two purcasers, if they produce the piece, and \$5,000 if, upon reading the manuscript, they find it unsuitable for the English and American theatres. But the piece is not to be printed un-

der any conditions. The new opera by Offenbach, "La Fille du Tambour-Major," produced at the Folies Dranatiques, is only a moderate success. The libretto seems to consist of a combination of the "Chartreuse de Parmo" and of the "Figlia del Reggimento" upside down. However, the music is lively.

The irrepressible Philippart, according to the is, is to reappear

While some people believed him confined at his property in the Hyeres Isles, and others declared that he was concealed in Belgium, M. Philippart was quietly in Roumania. Through the medium of Prince Battenberg he was in treaty with Baron Hirsch, the celebrated Viennese financier, for the concession of the railways and telegraph lines in Roumania and Roumelia. This affair is now concluded, and before returning to France, M. Philippart will endeavor to establish a Crédit Foncier in Roumania.

From St. Petersburg comes the news of the leath of the Count Paul Ignation, President of the Committee of Ministers. He was the father of the famous Count Ignation, Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, and was quite as celebrated for imbedility as his son is for astuteness. The important post he occupied and which, in all European countries, constitutes Premiership, fell into utter insignificance, and the Count Valoujeff, who has been appointed his successor, is the most likely man to give the post the importance it should have. It was reported some time ago that Valoujeff was to beome Minister of Foreign Affairs in lieu of Prince Gortchakoff; but the old Chancellor who is a sworn enemy of the Count, hurried home from abroad and prevented this nomination by withdrawing his resignation. The Count Valoujeff will in a short time probably prove to Prince Gortchakoff that the Chancellorship is not the highest post in the empire.

The rumors that have been prevalent in Eu-

rope for some time past concerning a serious difference between the Emperor of Russia and the Czarewitch, his oldest son and heir apparent, have occupied a great deal of space and attention in the foreign press. It seems to be the rule that the heir apparent to the throne should always be in the ranks of the Opposition, and the Zzarewitch is in no way different to "Prince Hal" or the famous Prince Regent. It is indeed natural that this should be the case. The instincts of a young man naturally predispose him toward reform as against oppression and long standing abuses. A Prince is only a subject in his father's lifetime, and he shares with his fellow subjects something of the bitterness of want of freedom, and can sympathize with their misfortunes. When the heir, however, succeeds throne these sentiments vanish, and liboral princes often become despotic monarchs. Something of this condition of affairs is at present found in Russia. Long years of despotism are not forgotten, and the emancipation of the serfs has given the people only a wider and more intense desire for civil liberty and selfgovernment. The Nihilistia movement was an abnormal outgrowth of this aspiration, and it is generally believed throughout Europe that the Czarewitch is in favor of moderate reform. It was telegraphed some time ago from St. Petersburg that Gen. Drenteln, the head of police, had received orders to arrest the heir apparent. and it now appears that it was only at the interference of the Empress, who telegraphed from Cannes, that the Czar abandoned his purpose,

At the same time the Senate, a body composed of the highest nobles in the land, who have everything to gain by a continuance of the present system, and everything to lose by a revolution or reform movement, has petitioned the Czar that " by granting rights and liberties he should make the people themselves guar-dians of the empire's greatness," At the present moment, constitutional representation is impossible, but there can be little doubt that the wave of liberalism will ere long reach Bussin.

The health of the Queen of Italy has been the cause of much auxiety. Her Majesty was payone and

obliged to leave Rome some time ago and seek the more temperate climate of Bordighteria The present accounts of her health are conflict

ing, but it is probable that she is not improving There is a growing feeling in England that Mr. Giadstone is the only man who can lead the Liberal party to victory. The Pall Mail Gazette by no means an enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Gladstone, points out that he is the only speaker in the front ranks of the Opposition who "kindles enthusiasm." Lord Hartington is only listened to with decorous silence. At the same time many Liberals object to Mr. Gladstone as a fanatical and unsafe guide; and, indeed, there is little doubt that he has been foolish in many of his utterances. How difficult it is to satisfy all parties is curiously shown by an article in the Rock, a religious journal, upon his address to the Glasgow students. The Rock says that the address was "worthy of his reputation as an orator, as a man of the highest intellectual culture, and as a Christian," but complains that he made no reference to the Refermation, and that he failed to say that Protestantism has done more for the good of mankind than the 'corrupt Christianity of Rome." It is hard to please critics of this kind. But the great weakness of the Opposition in England just now is to be found not in the want of leaders, but in the failure to enunciate any concrete policy. Even Mr. Gladstone, in his recent Scotch campaign, did not inform his hearers what course the Liberals would pursue if they returned to power, but contented himself with indulging in vague generalities and stale censures of the Government.

### In Justice Patterson's Court.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Yes terday morning, at the Essex Market Police Court, Justice Patterson presiding, a novel scene occurred. The case before the Court was one of indecent assault, the complainant being little Busic Metzler, the defendant Max Abraham. As usual in such cases, the examination was conducted in the Magistrate's private room. but, contrary to all precedent, a host of politicians was admitted, and allowed to take active part in the examination. One of them, Chester H. Southworth, who is a political friend of the defendant's father, conversed with the mother of the complainant, and his manner was so un

defondant's father, conversed with the mother of the complainant, and his manner was so unbecoming and his questions so rude and insulting that the young mether became much embarrassed and annoyed at his conduct. His Honor failed to come to the rescue of the lady, and held a consultation with Chester H. Southworth, upon conclusion of which he dismissed the complaint for want of evidence, the testimony of a highly respectable physician notwithstanding.

It is an established fact that in all well-regulated courts no one but the Judge and the officers and employees of the court shall be admitted behind the bench during the administration of justice, but I will relate here an instance which is without a parallel in my experience. A case was before Justice Patterson which required all the uptitude and dexterity which his Honor can command. It was one of assault and battery. In such cases it is well known that the greatest amount of that and discretion is necessary to enable the Justice to detect discrepancies and to discover the true facis. The case under the eye of his Honor was of such a nature, but instead of attending to his duties as a magistrate, he was occupied with a political caucus which he was holding with the same politicians he had before admitted behind the desk. During the progress of the evidence he was sented with his back toward the witnesses. Occasionally, when the witness stopped on account of this inattention, his Honor would turn and say: "Go on; I tell you I can hear what you say." At this juncture the towering form of Alderman Barnoy Ronney appeared at the railing. He addressed the Court in this language: "Say, Jack, I want that man dignified manner by replying simply: "All right, Barney, old boy; come up and take a sent." His Honor just now recollected that there was a case before or rather behind him. He turned again and said: "Held in \$500 to answer; next case," and resumed his former attitude of inattention to the case. I left the court at this point of the proceedings thoroughly convince

# A Question Answered.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A man I a horse for \$60, bought it back for \$80, and resold it for \$100. What did he make by the transaction?

C. W. S. beta a box of cigars that \$20 is correct, and W. S bers that \$30 is correct, and both agree to leave it to THE SCH. Which wins?

Vours truly, W. E. Talsovs. Oscrola Mills, Polk Co., Wis., Dec. 20. He makes \$20 by the purchase and second sole. What ic made by the first sale cannot be told till we learn what the horse originally cost him.

## No Place for the Religious Papers.

What the Rev. J. M. Shericoni of the Prohyterian Church Says It is well, too, to bear in mind that the religious weekly is no longer the sole or chief paper that is read by ministers and church members.

e daily secular pross has inveded the field, and is at ready omnigresent, and almost supreme, as an educa-tional power, not only in the State, but in the Church, and, for the most part, it is characterized by greater en-terprise and independence, greater breadth of view and freedom of criticism in every department of thought and life, than we find in our church fournals. Hence the religious weekly of to-day-assevery man of discernment and broad observation knows-is not the

power it once was; its opinions have little weight; its policy and principles scarcely affect the religious thought and life of to-day, while the daily secular pressis fast taking its place, and gaining the cars and the hearts of the people, and making its way into every household every day of the week, not excepting even the Sabbath; full of information, ready in discussion; fearless, almost unbridled in criticism, reviewing every current question and phase of life, secular, social, political, and religious thereby educating and controlling the great world by ur comparatively feeble and shackled religious week.

The change is as marvellous as it is sudden. It were easy to philosophilze upon the causes which have produced it, but it is impossible to forecast the effects of it on the reagious sentiments and character of the next gen

# At Work Under the Hudson River.

Work on the Hudson River Tunnel at Jersey City is well under way, and is being pushed through with as much speed as possible. The heading was broken through a few days ago, and the air lock, which is a large iron cylinder with hinged doors at each end to keep the compressed air from e-caping, has been put in place. The men work inside of this lock, which is carried forward as fast as the brickwork of the tunnel is put in. The air compressing inschinery has also been put in place and is ready for work, and will be started the work. A large number of extra men will be put to work in a few days.

## Continuing an Argument with Capes. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 .- Col. E. C. Boudinot and

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Col. E. C. Boudingtand ex Representative Phillips of Kauses argued a case to day before the Commissioner of Instan Affairs. The discussion became warm, and after the case was postponed to day for further bearing, Boadmot and Adar, second chief of the Cherokee nation, continued the contraversy in a personal manner in a corristor of the department. Each struck at the other with his cam, and the combatants then clinched and fell, but were separated by the department watchmen. Tests for Color Blindness The tests of color blindness which the em-

#### loyees of the Pennsylvania Ferry Company have been moergoing were ended on Tuesday by the Marine Hos

pital surgoon detailed for the purpose. All of the two men that were examined passed. Forty field a feetly distinct appreciation of colors, and two were suightly detective in the delicate shades, but were disqualified. Police Justices. To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: There are leven Police Justices in this city, who average five iours' work each day, and receive \$8,000 a year for their services. Now, do you think they earn the money re-ceived? or, more plainly put, could they earn the amount if they were not Police Justices on their merits? were not Police Justices, on their merits!
in hwyer of twenty five years' practice and find
work to earn \$4,000, and work twelve hours a

# New York, Jan 2

Courtlandt Parker's Son's Promotion. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can you cplain why Courtlands Parker's son has been pr to a first lieutenancy in the army, when all of his class-mates and most of the cadets who graduated several years before him still remain second lieutenants! Has Mr. Haves now and solitations to settle with Mr. Parker! Now Bausswick, Jan. 3

## Col. Mosby's Son Pighting a Duck.

Col. Mosby's Son Fighting a Ducl.

From the Washington Post.

A ducl was fought mear Amberst Court House a Tuesday, between two well-known Southerners. The ribes were hereity C Mosby, son of Col. John & Mosby, and a popil of Kollmote School, and John & Lee, of obtaining a student at the University. Nine shots were clearly the best of the College of

#### BUNDEAMA.

-A religious newspaper reports that lergyman near Pittsburgh has been "afflicted in the

-In Somerville, Mass., the Broadway Congregational Church is quarrelling over the alleged seterodoxy of its paster. The church is about equally

-The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Malcolm, formerly a well-known Haptist minister, has been admitted by Bishop Clark of Rhode Island to the deaconate of the

-Brother Fulton is doing better with his bis Brooking Rink. The expenditure of about \$4 000 has greatly improved the building. The congressions in crease, and there is encouragement to look for a crowd,

-When Pastor Jones entered on the charge of the Congregational Church of Saratoga, all the minusters of the place attended the reception which his people gave him. Mr. Jones begins his ministry with favorable

prospects for the future. -Bishop Whipple of Minnesota denounces the scheme for placing the Indian Territory under a ter-ritorial government. He says, if carried into effect, the Cherokees, Choctaws, Crocks, Seminoles, Gegre, Wyan-dottes, Sonceas, Delawares, and Shawaces will revolt.

-Of the 3,300 Protestant Episcopal clergymen in the United States only 2,000 are rectors of churches, and 525 are without any ministerial employ ment, except as they are invited to preach here and there as opportunity offers. This is not a pleasant show. ing for young men about to enter the ministr At Wilburton Church, near Ely, Eng-

land, an extraordinary service was had a few Sundays ago, when Mr. and Mrs. Warren brought their eleves children to be baptised. These children were all under 12 years of age. Rector Prichard baptized them, taking great care that each child received its proper name. -The zeal of the St. Louis people has greatly abated in regard to the evangelical services of Moody and Sankey. The throngs are great, but the in-quirers are comparatively few. Moody does not know

what to make of it, the condition of things is seentire different from his experiences within the last few years -The Bishops of the Episcopal Church of Scotland have passed a resolution rebuking the llishop of Edinburgh for his affiliation with Pere Hyacinthe, The resolution declares that no Bishop is authorized to recognize any body of Christians which the canons of the

Church do not recognize, unless it be after deliberation and assent of the Bishops of the Synod. —Dr. Lorimer's people in Chicago have put a premium on the "absorption" of other men's sermons, by adding \$1,000 to their pastor's salary. He gracefully accepts the compilment, but prefers that the lat of next May shall be named as the time when the increased salary shall begin. An eminent theological Professor remarked, vesterlay, that this action of the constant fessor remarked, yesterday, that this action of the congre gation was equivalent to saying to all young ministers and students for the ministry: "Co and do likewise"

—The Reformed Episcopal Church has

generally set its face against the modern style of funny festivals for Christmas occasions, and has confined its Sunday school jubilations principally to the standard kind of addresses and distributions of presents. The Church of the Covenant, in Philadelphia, has made an innovation on the old style. Its Christmas celebration treated the children to a series of Mother Gome repre-

sentations, which were rendered in good style, and which filled the children with wholesome hilarity.

—The "Week of Prayer" begins to-day, and the ministers who make a specialty of objecting will preach sermons on the "Pulness of Christs Salvation, and the Conversion of the World." A great mans prayer meetings will be held by churches and Cariassociations in the week. Each day a subject is to be discussed. Monday, Thanksgiving; Tuesday, four assing Wednesday, Prayer for church and mini ters; Tuesday, Prayer for education: Friday, Prayer for nations valid the rulers: Saturday, Prayer for home and foreign movies

-In some of the English churches the dis cussion still rages as to the use of the bag or the date is taking collections. The Prayer Book lays down north on the subject, and the whole matter is one of province or preference. The bag used for collections is an arry this made of black goods and fixed at the end of a look short six or eight feet long. Objection is made to it by people who are hit in the face by the other end of the releast goes on its charitable rounds among the news. The clerky generally favor the use of plates, while the lasty are loud in their adherence to the bag.

-The Second Congregational Church of Detroit had around its evelesiastical neck a mill-hog of indebtedness. It lost all its property, and sail owed \$10,000. It has now raised the \$10,000, and enough to rent for a year the building it formerly owned. Although its present condition is in world contrast to fermer appearances of prosperity, the clurch is really more healthy than when it was in a protracted structle with interest accounts which it could not pay, and mortuages which it saw no way to meet. The building was scretced at heavy expense. It is very stylish.

The Sultan of Morocco is one of the most devout of Mohammedans, and is sick from the effect of poison which some unprincipled person administered to him. He has sent a trusted Dervich to Meca. to try to horrow the broom with which the secret hands is swept, and to purchase a few hits of the stody which covers the holy stone. Should the Dervish return with these things the Fultan will hang the thresho everliss bed and wear the bits of cloth as anniets. This course of proceeding will, according to his understanding of it, make him well. The Dervish is liberally jurnished with

gold coin for his journey. -Brother Moody extends the cold shoulder to Dan Rice, and is not in favor of accepting Dan's offer to assist in carrying on the meetings. It is thought in evangelical circles that his conve freship seasoned with sawdust to make his very profitable to the heavers. Dan hesitates to take this view of it, but wants to plunge in at once and do what he can for the moral regeneration of society. Subsolina-tion to ecclesiastical authority has not been a layer to rule with Mr. Rice, and if anybody should endeaver to compel him in any direction, he would be as delicult to

lead as one of his trick mules. -Two years ago a young lady went to trayer meeting in the First Congregational Church of West-field, Mass. Between the prayers and the singing a heavy door fell on her and injured her severely. She thought she was damaged to the extent of \$5,000 and anot on that amount. The trial has been begun, and the lady, knowing the uncertainty of the law, is willing to talk about a compromise. The amount talked of new is \$1,000, and it is said that the injured sister looks favor-ably on accepting this, rather than going through the trouble of a suit, with the possibility of an adverse verdict, or a disagreement of the jury.

-"Somebody will be killed by dis yeah foolishness," was the dismal declaration of an aged colored gentleman who witnessed the Christmas proceedings in an Ohio Sunday school. The Pataskala people had made preparations for a rare display of Santa Claus. That person when he comes down the worden channey on a Sunday school platform is generally habited in whi fur. No white fur being at hand in Pataskala, the Sun-day school managers substituted white cotton. This worked well until a lighted lamp came in contact with it. Then Santa Claus, being wrapped in a sheet of flame, attered hideous howls, and the Sanday school children ran pell-mell into the street, stumbling over each other and producing most grievous confusion. The burns of poor Santa Claus were horrible

-The great worry in the Ada Street Methodist Church, Chicago, is as to whether or not the re was dancing on the occasion of a recent restruit. Some members of the congregation performed the cantata of "Esther." A conspicuous trother published in a Chiene of parer as assertion that church members had been led to take their first lessons in dancing in the house of died. This was fixtly denied by other brothren. The trenti arese from the fact that two young women approached the king from idifferent sides of the stage with a gliding motion, the style of which was not familiar to the beholters. Many of these includers had never duried in their lives, nor had they seen enough of dimens to know how it is done, or what it to ke has. So they not urally supposed this reculiar motion to be a dance. The pastor's official statement of the matter has been acculle says. "I am willing to confess that the metion was
not a walk, but I am equally sure that it was not a
dance." The Dissiphins of the Methodist Eusement
Church positively forbuls dancing, but it had to define
what it is, or to specify in what particulars it differs from
glidding walking treating as each class. gliding, walking, trotting, or contained -The Sunday school lesson for to-day

treats of "The Infant Messiah," and is found in Matthew, second chapter, first twelve verses. It is in its sprita Christmas lesson, repording as it does, the visit of the wise nich from the East, the story of which has been made the basis of many a festival representation in the past week or two. In the minds of most persons the story of the birth of Jesus and of the visit of the month the East are so closely associated to gether as to produce the impression that the wise men came immediately after the bate was born. Nearly all the picture makers have thus confused, things, and, the visit of the mast is eiter represented as taking place in a stable. Many of the hymn manufacturers have similarly blundered. By reference to verse 11 it will be seen that by this bind Mary had left the stable where Jesus was bern, and had found accommodation in a house. Very little is known about the visitors, or whence they came. Tradition has it that they were three Kings from as far east as Perus. The word magi may mean learned men, great mon of princes. It is the word from which our magicinals de-rived. The crafty and cruel light was at this 000 ruler, under the Roman authority, of Judea. He tried to entray the magninto telling him where the most because was to be found. Both chem is about five miles south of Jerus ilem, and is now a city of 500 houses. Its central object of interest is the Church of the Nauvity, which is built over the spot where Christ is said to have been born. The magi were warned in a dream not least themselves in Heyed's way on their return from So they avoided Jerussiam and Herri was a further rid nate the whereatonts if the place was disable spiken of as "King of the News, and an experience